§§ 14320, 14330, 17200, et seq., and 17500; and California common law.

Jurisdiction is proper under 15 U.S.C. § 1121 and 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1338(a) and 1338(b). Jurisdiction is also proper pursuant to this Court's supplemental jurisdiction as provided in 28 U.S.C. § 1367 in that the state law claims alleged herein are so related to the federal claims that they form part of the same case or controversy under Article III of the United States Constitution.

2. Venue is proper in this Judicial District under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(b) and 1391(c) in that Defendants transact business in this Judicial District and a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claims herein occurred within this Judicial District.

THE PARTIES

- 3. Plaintiff THE VILLAGE RECORDER ("Plaintiff") is a California corporation, having its principal place of business located at 1616 Butler Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 90025. Plaintiff is the exclusive owner of the trademarks which form the basis of this action.
- 4. a. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and on such basis alleges, that
 Defendant THE VILLAGE MUSIC SCHOOL, INC. (hereinafter individually
 "Defendant") is a Delaware Corporation, having a principal place of business at 123
 Kent Road S., Cornwell Bridge, Connecticut, and is soliciting business nationwide
 online, including this Judicial District and is likewise causing damages to the
 specific business complained of in this complaint in California, in this Judicial

District.

b. Plaintiff is ignorant of the true names and capacities of Defendants sued herein as DOES 1 - 10, inclusive, and therefore sue said Defendants by such fictitious names. Plaintiff will amend this Complaint to allege said Defendants' true names and capacities when ascertained.

c. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and on such basis alleges that each of the aforementioned Defendants acted at all times alleged herein as the agent, employee, representative, and/or alter ego of the other Defendants; is responsible in some manner for the occurrences alleged herein; and caused the injuries alleged herein.

GENERAL ALLEGATIONS PLAINTIFF AND THE VILLAGE MARKS

- 5. Plaintiff owners of the world renowned marks: THE VILLAGE, THE VILLAGE RECORDER, and VILLAGE STUDIOS. The Village Recorder, owns numerous federal registrations for the VILLAGE marks and variations thereof for use in connection with various goods and services, most notably for its recording studio services and online streaming of audio and video musical performances, with THE VILLAGE Marks prominently placed on all sound recordings recorded at the famous studios, including substantial film, television and voice over work, and use of THE VILLAGE mark.
 - 6. Plaintiff is also well known for its educational and teaching services

for decades under its VILLAGE brand, including hundreds of classes, seminars, courses and workshops. Plaintiff has instructed under THE VILLAGE name for decades, including instruction partnerships at many of the top music schools in the nation, including USC Thornton School of Music, UCLA Herb Albert School of Music and Berklee College of Music to name a few. The following are examples of links to online classes, including its "Learning Lab" under the Village brand and its USC partnership:

https://music.usc.edu/spotlights/lessons-in-mastering-the-recording-studio/https://www.lynneearls.com/learninglab

- 7. Plaintiff's VILLAGE Marks are also used and well-known worldwide as the mark is prominently displayed on the albums of the most famous recording artists of the last five decades. It is the "go to" recording studio for world renowned recording artists, musicians and television and movie producers and the products of its recording sessions are distributed worldwide under the VILLAGE trademark. Plaintiff's Marks are famous worldwide and this fame is noted in numerous articles regarding The Village.
- 8. Plaintiff utilizes its VILLAGE and VILLAGE STUDIOS trademarks in various combinations on sound recordings, online, in social media, in the press and in advertising to identify them as originating from Plaintiff. Plaintiff's VILLAGE STUDIOS marks are extremely well-known in the United States, European Union, Canada, Mexico and worldwide. This high level of name

recognition among the public gives these marks lucrative appeal.

- 9. In addition to the longstanding, international use and goodwill mentioned above, Plaintiff has registered its VILLAGE Marks at the United States Federal level, in California, Mexico and Canada. Presently, Plaintiff is the owner of the following U.S. Federally Registered trademarks, among other federal and international registrations: Nos. 6703693 for the mark THE VILLAGE; 3,665,377 for the mark VILLAGE STUDIOS; 2,071,311 for the mark THE VILLAGE; 2,478,744 for the mark THE VILLAGE; and No. 4,516,887 for THE VILLAGE. Plaintiff's above referenced trademarks are hereinafter collectively referred to as "THE VILLAGE Marks."
- 10. Petitioner has been using said marks since at least 1968 and has been using said marks in interstate commerce since at least 1968 for entertainment services, recording studio services, sound recordings, and other broadcasting and multi-media uses, and is famous in the music industry.
- 11. Thousands of albums by top selling recording artists, voice overs, commercials and recordings for film and televisions shows have been recorded at the world famous Village recording studios and sold worldwide and also live recordings broadcast on the radio and on the Internet live and for download. Platintiff enjoys substantial success in the market for these goods and services and has acquired extraordinary goodwill in its marks. In addition, as a result of Plaintiff's efforts through advertising, promotions, sales, and customer service, as

well as favorable recommendations by Plaintiff's clients and fans, Plaintiff's VILLAGE STUDIOS products have achieved enormous popularity among the public. As a result of these efforts and Plaintiff's exclusive use of THE VILLAGE Marks, THE VILLAGE Marks have acquired substantial goodwill and secondary meaning for a long period of time, serving as an indicator of Plaintiff as the source of origin of its products.

12. By virtue of THE VILLAGE Marks' inherent distinctiveness and acquired secondary meaning; the long duration and international usage exclusively by Plaintiff of THE VILLAGE Marks for education, entertainment and recording studio services; Plaintiff's extensive advertising and publicity of THE VILLAGE Marks; and the extremely high degree of recognition of the mark in the trading areas and channels of trade used by Plaintiff; THE VILLAGE Marks, and each of them, are famous under 15 U.S.C. § 1125(c)(1) of the Federal Trademark Dilution Act of 1995.

Defendants' Unlawful Conduct: Trademark Infringement, Unfair Competition and Trademark Dilution

- 13. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and on such basis alleges, that

 Defendant markets and sells educational services, namely, conducting online and
 telephonic instruction and courses in the field music, under the identical name THE

 VILLAGE with only the generic terms MUSIC and SCHOOL added thereto.
 - 14. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and on such basis alleges, that

Defendant has made unauthorized use of THE VILLAGE mark on the Internet, where consumers are likely to confuse its services with Plaintiff's marketed and sold right alongside one another and in search results resulting in consumer confusion. Defendant has registered the infringing mark THE VILLAGE MUSIC SCHOOL which was assigned Registration No. 6689856.

- 15. Defendant has no right, license or other authority from Plaintiff to use any of THE VILLAGE Marks for any purpose.
- 16. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and on such basis alleges, that Defendant knew of THE VILLAGE Marks and that the same were owned by someone other than themselves; knew that THE VILLAGE Marks were distinctive and famous; and knew that Defendant had not received any authority from Plaintiff to use THE VILLAGE Marks or any other marks confusingly similar thereto, for any purposes.
- 17. Defendant's unlawful activities result in irreparable injury and damage to Plaintiff's reputation.
- 18. Additionally, Defendant's unlawful activities injure the public by depriving the public of the right to be free of confusion in the marketplace.
- 19. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and on such basis alleges, that
 Defendant has deliberately, willfully, and maliciously used THE VILLAGE Marks
 in order to trade on the goodwill that Plaintiff has attained in THE VILLAGE
 Marks, to dilute THE VILLAGE Marks and to confuse the public into believing

that Defendant's unauthorized use is licensed or authorized by Plaintiff.

FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Federal Trademark Infringement)

- 20. This claim for relief arises under 15 U.S.C. § 1114 and is alleged against all Defendants.
- 21. Plaintiff reallege the allegations in paragraphs 1 through 19 of this Complaint as though fully set forth herein.
- 22. Plaintiff is the owner of the Federally Registered trademarks, including THE VILLAGE Marks set forth above. These trademarks are inherently distinctive and have, in addition, acquired substantial goodwill and secondary meaning.
- 23. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and on such basis alleges, that Defendants are using marks confusingly identical to THE VILLAGE Marks.
- 24. Defendants have not been authorized by Plaintiff to use any of THE VILLAGE Marks or any mark similar thereto, for any purpose whatsoever, including the use of THE VILLAGE Marks in connection with educational services, namely, conducting on line and telephonic instruction and courses in the field music.
- 25. Defendants' unauthorized use of THE VILLAGE Marks or any mark similar thereto is likely to confuse the public as to the source, origin, sponsorship and affiliation of the services sold by Defendants.
 - 26. Defendants' unauthorized use is likely leading the public to believe

Defendants' services are sponsored by Plaintiff, or with the permission, approval or endorsement of Plaintiff.

- 27. Defendants' unlawful activities injure the public by depriving the public of the right to be free from confusion in the marketplace.
- 28. By reason of this unauthorized use of THE VILLAGE Marks,
 Defendants have unlawfully and wrongfully derived, and will continue to
 unlawfully and wrongfully derive, income and profits from these infringing acts,
 and Plaintiff has sustained, and will continue to sustain, substantial injury, loss and
 damage in an amount according to proof.
- 29. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and on such basis alleges, that this infringing use by Defendants has been deliberate and willful, entitling Plaintiff to increased damages and attorney's fees.
- 30. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and on such basis alleges, unless restrained and enjoined by this Court, Defendants will continue to infringe Plaintiff's trademark rights and cause confusion, deception and mistake among the trade and the consuming public as to the source and sponsorship of the goods and services provided and sold by Defendants.
- 31. Defendants' activities have caused Plaintiff irreparable injury and unless Defendants' acts are immediately and permanently enjoined, Defendants will continue to use THE VILLAGE Marks, thus continuing to infringe upon Plaintiff's rights.

32. Plaintiff has no adequate remedy at law.

SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(California Trademark Infringement)

- 33. This claim for relief arises under California Business & Professions Code § 14320 and California common law and is alleged against all Defendants.
- 34. Plaintiff realleges the allegations in paragraphs 21 through 32 of this Complaint as though fully set forth herein.
- 35. Plaintiff is the owner of common law trademarks, trademarks registered in the state of California, and federally registered trademarks, including THE VILLAGE Marks set forth above. These trademarks are inherently distinctive and have, in addition, acquired substantial goodwill and secondary meaning.
- 36. Defendants' unauthorized use of marks confusingly similar to THE VILLAGE Marks is likely to confuse the public as to the source, origin, sponsorship and affiliation of the goods and services sold by Defendants.
- 37. Defendants have infringed upon Plaintiff's rights by using marks confusingly similar to THE VILLAGE Marks in connection with their services well after Plaintiff had used THE VILLAGE Marks and made them famous.
- 38. By reason of this unauthorized use of marks confusingly similar to the Plaintiff's Marks, Defendants have unlawfully and wrongfully derived, and will continue to unlawfully and wrongfully derive, income and profits from these infringing acts, and Plaintiff has sustained, and will continue to sustain, substantial

8 9

10 11

12

13 14

15

16

17

18

19

20 21

22

23

24 25

26

27

28

injury, loss and damage in an amount according to proof.

- 39. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and on such basis alleges, that this infringing use by Defendants has been deliberate and willful, entitling Plaintiff to increased damages and attorney's fees.
- 40. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and on such basis alleges, unless restrained and enjoined by this Court, Defendants will continue to infringe Plaintiff's trademark rights and cause confusion, deception and mistake among the trade and the consuming public as to the source of the goods sold by Defendants.
- Defendants' activities have caused Plaintiff irreparable injury and 41. unless Defendants' acts are immediately and permanently enjoined, Plaintiff will continue to suffer irreparable harm and injury.
 - 42. Plaintiff has no adequate remedy at law.

THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Federal Unfair Competition)

- This claim for relief arises under 15 U.S.C. § 1125(a) and is alleged 43. against all Defendants.
- 44. Plaintiff realleges the allegations in paragraphs 34 through 42 of this Complaint as though fully set forth herein.
- As alleged previously, Plaintiff is the owner of THE VILLAGE 45. Marks, which trademarks have acquired substantial goodwill and secondary meaning.

- 46. As also alleged above, Defendants have used marks confusingly similar to THE VILLAGE Marks in connection with Defendants' educational services without permission or authority from Plaintiff.
- 47. Defendants have not obtained from Plaintiff any license or other permission to use any of THE VILLAGE Marks or marks confusingly similar thereto for any purpose whatsoever.
- 48. Defendants' unauthorized use and registration of marks confusingly similar to THE VILLAGE Marks, constitutes a false designation of origin and false or misleading representation of fact, which is likely to cause confusion, mistake, or to deceive customers and potential customers as to the source, origin, sponsorship and affiliation of the goods sold by Defendants.
- 49. Defendants' above-mentioned use and registration of THE VILLAGE Marks, and marks confusingly similar thereto constitute violations of Section 43(a) of the Lanham Act (15 U.S.C. § 1125(a)).
- 50. Defendants have unlawfully and wrongfully derived, and will continue to unlawfully and wrongfully derive, income and profits from these acts of false designation of origin and false representation, and Plaintiff has sustained, and will continue to sustain, substantial injury, loss and damage in an amount to be proven at trial.
- 51. Defendants' activities have caused Plaintiff irreparable injury and unless Defendants' acts are immediately and permanently enjoined, Plaintiff will

continue to suffer irreparable harm and injury.

52. Plaintiff has no adequate remedy at law.

FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(California Unfair Competition)

- 53. This claim for relief arises under the California Business & Professions Code §§17200, *et seq.* and 17500 and is alleged against all Defendants.
- 54. Plaintiff realleges the allegations in paragraphs 44 through 52 of this Complaint as though fully set forth herein.
- 55. Defendants' conduct is unfair and deceptive behavior pursued in the course of their businesses in that their actions were likely to deceive present and potential customers of Defendants and of Plaintiff.
- 56. Defendants have willfully decided to unfairly compete with Plaintiff by misappropriating Plaintiff's proprietary Marks by unlawfully using marks confusingly similar to Plaintiff's proprietary marks in an attempt to trade on Plaintiff's goodwill and confuse consumers as to the source, origin, sponsorship and affiliation of the goods and services sold by Defendants.
- 57. Defendants have unlawfully derived income and profits from their activities and will continue to so derive income and profits from their acts of unfair competition, and Plaintiff has sustained, and will continue to sustain, substantial injury, loss and damage in an amount according to proof.
 - 58. Defendants' activities have caused Plaintiff irreparable injury and

Plaintiff's goods in the stream of commerce.

- 66. Defendants' use of marks confusingly similar to THE VILLAGE Marks occurred only after the marks had become famous.
- 67. By reason of this unauthorized use of marks confusingly similar to THE VILLAGE Marks, Defendants have unlawfully and wrongfully derived, and will continue to unlawfully and wrongfully derive, income and profits from these diluting acts, and Plaintiff has sustained, and will continue to sustain, substantial injury, loss and damage in an amount according to proof.
- 68. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and on such basis alleges that, through this use, Defendants deliberately and willfully intended to trade on the goodwill that Plaintiff has attained in THE VILLAGE Marks and to cause dilution of THE VILLAGE Marks, entitling Plaintiff to increased damages and attorney's fees.
- 69. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and on such basis alleges that, unless restrained and enjoined by this Court, Defendants will continue to use marks confusingly similar to THE VILLAGE Marks, thus continuing to cause the dilution of THE VILLAGE Marks.
- 70. Defendants' activities have caused Plaintiff irreparable injury and unless Defendants' acts are immediately and permanently enjoined, Plaintiff will continue to suffer irreparable harm and injury.
 - 71. Plaintiff has no adequate remedy at law.

SIXTH CLAIM OF RELIEF

(California Trademark Dilution)

- 72. This claim for relief arises under California Business & Professions Code § 14330, and is alleged against all Defendants.
- 73. Plaintiff realleges the allegations of paragraphs 61 through 71 of this Complaint as though fully set forth herein.
- 74. Plaintiff is the owner of common law trademarks, trademarks registered in the state of California, and federally registered trademarks, including THE VILLAGE Marks set forth above. These trademarks are inherently distinctive and have, in addition, acquired substantial goodwill and secondary meaning and well known and famous.
- 75. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and on such basis alleges that Defendants, with full knowledge of the public recognition of THE VILLAGE Marks, have used marks confusingly similar to THE VILLAGE Marks on their services without authorization from Plaintiff after Plaintiff's marks became well known and famous.
- 76. The aforementioned actions of Defendants have caused, and are likely to continue to cause, injury to Plaintiff's business and professional reputation and to dilute the distinctive quality of THE VILLAGE Marks in violation of Section 14330 of the California Business & Professions Code.

- 77. Defendants' activities have caused Plaintiff irreparable injury and unless Defendants' acts are immediately and permanently enjoined, Plaintiff will continue to suffer irreparable harm and injury.
 - 78. Plaintiff has no adequate remedy at law.

 WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays for judgment against Defendants as follows:
- 1. That the Court issue a preliminary injunction restraining, enjoining and prohibiting Defendants, and their officers, agents, employees and attorneys, and any person in active concert or participation with them or who are acting under their direction, and each of them, from the following:
- (a) diluting THE VILLAGE Marks and damaging Plaintiff's goodwill, reputation and business related thereto,
- (b) using THE VILLAGE Marks in any manner, and from causing, contributing to or participating in, the unauthorized display and/or distribution of THE VILLAGE Marks to the public in connection with any service or product,
- (c) engaging in conduct which tends falsely to represent or is likely to confuse, mislead or deceive members of the public,
 - (d) Otherwise unfairly competing with Plaintiff in any manner, and
- (e) Continuing to perform in any manner whatsoever any of the other acts complained of in this Complaint;
- 2. That this Court issue a permanent injunction, prohibiting Defendants from directly or indirectly diluting or infringing THE VILLAGE Marks, and in any

manner unfairly competing with Plaintiff; and from inducing, or contributing to or participating in any such acts referred to in paragraph 1 of this prayer;

- 3. That the Court award Plaintiff its damages from Defendants including recovery of any compensatory damages sustained by Plaintiff as a result of Defendants' diluting, infringing and/or tortuous activities described herein;
- 4. That the Court order Defendants to account for all gains, profits and advances derived by Defendants from the acts complained of, together with appropriate interest thereon;
- 5. That the Court further award Plaintiff an increase in damages in an amount found or assessed as a result of willful acts of trademark dilution, trademark infringement, and unfair competition under 15 U.S.C. § 1117;
- 6. That the Court cancel Registration No. 6689856 for THE VILLAGE MUSIC SCHOOL;
- 7. That Defendants pay Plaintiff's costs and disbursements in this action, together with reasonable attorneys' fees;
 - 8. That Plaintiff be awarded punitive damages; and
- 9. That Plaintiff have such other and further relief as the Court may deem just and proper.

DATED: July 10, 2023 FISCHBACH, PERLSTEIN, LIEBERMAN & ALMOND, LLP By: /Michael P. Martin/ Michael P. Martin Attorneys for Plaintiff, Amcor Industries, Inc.

COMPLAINT